2017 JUN - 1 AM 8: 33

## **CERTIFICATION**

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Whistley Note Association

Public Water S	
777 0001	
List PWS ID #s for all Community V	Vater Systems included in this CCR
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each yesystem, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, possible to the customers. Make sure you follow the proper processed a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please	ar. Depending on the population served by the public water oublished in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the occurred when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by:	
✓ Advertisement in local paper (att	ach copy of advertisement)
☐ On water bills (attach copy of bil	11)
☐ Email message (MUST Email the	e message to the address below)
□ Other	
Date(s) customers were informed: <u>05/24/17</u> ,	/ / , / /
methods used Impact	ther direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed: 05 /24/17	
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH	I a copy) Date Emailed://
☐ As a URL (Provide URL	)
☐ As an attachment	
$\square$ As text within the body of the en	nail message
	of published CCR or proof of publication)
Date Published: <u>Ø5 /24/2017</u>	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of local	tions) Date Posted:/
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site	at the following address ( <u>DIRECT URL REQUIRED</u> ):
CERTIFICATION  Thereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has the form and manner identified above and that I used distributing included in this CCR is true and correct and is consist water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health Ame/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	on methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the ent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public
Submission options (Sec	lect one method ONLY)
Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215	Fax: (601) 576 - 7800  Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov
Jackson, IVIS 37413	man. water reports (winsum ms. gov

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2017!

BABIE14 11Y14-624-UUB-1 9011101

ahould seek advice about atriaking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cyptosportation and other microbiological contominants are available from the Sale Drinking Water. persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIVAIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and intants can be particularly at task from infections. These people Some people may be more vulnerable to contominants in arthring water than the general population, immuno-compromised

made. These substances can be increase, inorganic or arganic chemicals and radioacitye, substances. All drinking water, including british and recessarily indicate that the presence of some containing the presence of containing the major presence of some containing the contract of some containing the persence of containing the presence of containing the persence of containing the containing the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Holline at 1-800-100 and 1-800 and urces of difixing water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man

VOISEL 18160. your top for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using woller for dinking or cooking. If you ore concerned boout lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, information on lead in drinking water, sesting methods, and steps you can take in take installating the water, sesting methods, and steps you can take installating the water, sesting methods from the properties of the installating the water is a contract of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contract 601-574-7882 if you wish to have your water the water in the water in the water is a contract of Health Public has a contract of the water in the water is a water in the water in the water is a water in the water in the water in the water in the water is a water in the water i components. When your water has been stilling tot several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing read-in drinking water is brimarify fich materials and components associated with service lines and home plumping. Ont water is the second levels of lead can cause serions health bropiems, especially for bregatory women and young children.

bacteriological sampling that showed no colliorm present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements. MSDM now notilies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring is an indicator of whether to you definitely determined for the monitoring requirements for an indicator of whether are requirements for the contaminant by the provider of white the provider of white the provider of the provide

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for, 2016.

Water Additive used to control microbes	_WDBT =4	0	n8u	* કે લોકો	, p.1	\$ 9107	i N	əninold Ə
					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Product	-ya noi	Disinfect
Runolf from fertilitzer use; lesching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	OI	01	angq	.28.1.45	S#1	9107	N	8). Mitrate (as Mitrogon).
Corrosion of househlod plumbing systems, crosion of natural deposits	ςι≃lγ	0	qdd	0	z	91/107	N	bsa1.7
Corrosion of houshold plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	VI=13	.61	wdd	0	T	5014/16	N	4. Copper
Discharge from metal reliner- es and coal-burning factories discharge from electrical, aero- space, and delence industries.	.t	,	वृद्ध	ую Капре	80	5016	N	л. ВегуШит
Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refinentes; erosion from natural deposits	7	7	add	9950 1800.	3980,	9107	N	javine8.01
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Jo sowoę y likil Geninalinalio Geninalinalio	WCF	WCFG	Unit Measurement	Kange of Detects or Exceeding MCL/ACL	leval betested	Date:	noibaloiV MY	Jusaimant
\$35 A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		ja statisti ja statisti	SLTO	LEZL KEZ				

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrants per liter (mgli), one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny 210,000 vidence that addition of a distultegiant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Distultegiant Level Goal(MRDLG) - The level of a dirikling water distultegiant below which there is no known of

sypceted risk of feathl. MRIDLes do not reflect the benefits of the use of distultegiants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Contaminent Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant liast is allowed in drinking water Level (MCL) are set set loss to the MCLGs are also the MCLGs are set loss to the MCLGs are

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system

ve've provided the following definitions:

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms

and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be makefully occurring or be the tesuit of foil and gas stations and septic systems; It has made to some that the amount in the amount in the amount in the amount in the more than a contaminants in water provided by thelic water systems. All drinkfully water, including bothled drinkfully water, may be reasonably expected to contain a dilection of these contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants of the systems. All the provider systems and submitted that the provider systems are contaminants of the systems. The provider systems are contaminants to the form that the provider systems are contaminants to the form that the systems are contaminants to the form that the systems are contaminants to the systems. herbicides, which may come from a voriety of sources such as agriculture, utom storm-water runotf, and residential uses; organic chemical continues and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-producits, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-producits of industrial processes and petroleum producitor. from humon activity, microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage freatment plants, septic systems, ognicity microbial contaminants, such as viruses actis and metals, which can be notivally according or settle and metals, which can be without mining to result from the more contaminant or several with the most provided and the contaminant of the contaminant of the most provided and the most provided and the contaminant of the most provided and th ing water confiaminants that were felected during the petrod of January. Ist to December 31st, 2016, in cases where monitoring warm's required in 2016, the toble reflects the most recents, As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally minimally considered and of the materials and can pick up substances or confiaminants from the presence of another or a confidence or confirmation or construction minimal control or configurations. We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drink

tud is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Whistlet Water Association have received lower to higher susceptibility rankings our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility at its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of confamination. A eport containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been fundshed to our public waters If you have any questions do but this report or concenting your water utility, please contact lessed Wood and the Wewmith our water the world bear warm to bear more pleased or bringles. The world bear warm to bear more, pleased otherwise the world bear warm to bear more, pleased the world bear when the world bear the world bear the world bear when the world bear t

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We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Buality Walet Report, Itis report is designed to inform you about the quality wider foreign the report is designed to inform you about the quality wider and designed to you will be worn you. We wantly you do not some a deliver to you would not well to provide whether the world will be well to be well to be well and the world will be well as the world will be well as

May 2017 Whistler Water Association PWS ID: 0770004 2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report



## iter Association : 0770004 / 2017

eport. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed

er utiliny, please contact Jessica Wood at 601.735.3531. We want our to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. Whistier Water Office.

rmation Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A erminations were made has been furnished to our public water system Water Association have received lower to higher susceptibility rankings

priding to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drink-huary 1st to December 31st, 2016. In cases where monitoring wasn't is travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally an pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or locteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, so, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and ulture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical thich are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, econtaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil water is safe to drink EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount All arinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably its important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does

ight not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms

reeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system

(2) ALC, as the highest read of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking est available treatment technology.

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(i.e., ) disinfectant allowed in dranking water. There is convincing actobal contaminant.

evel of a drinking water disintectant below which there is no known of ne use of disintectants to control microbial contaminants.

It per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny

r billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny

ecis at les	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
,	ppi))		2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion from natural deposits
	Ppb .	4	4	Discharge from metal refiner- ies and coal-burning factories discharge from electrical, aero- space, and defence industries.
	ppm	13	AL=1.3	Corrosion of houshold plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	ppb	0	Al=15	Corrosion of househlod plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water Additive used to control microbes

citic contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for in an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, to the end of the compliance period.

ealth problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. ponents associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing or drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water,

## **Proof of Publication**

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o certify that	Whistle	er Water Ass	ociation	······	<del></del>	appeared
Impact of	Laurel	on this _	24th	_day of _	May	20 <u>17</u>
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## 2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 11 MAY 23 PM 1: 38 Whistler Water Association PWS ID#: 0770004 May 2017

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jessica Wood at 601.735.3531. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Tuesday of each month at 4:00 PM at the Whistler Water Office.

Our water source is from four wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Whistler Water Association have received lower to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2016. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2016, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) — The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) — The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

				TEST R	ESULI	ΓS		
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contai	minants						
10. Barium	N	2016	.0366	.00810366	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of nature deposits

11. Beryllium		2016	.8	No Range	Ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	
14. Copper	N	2014/16	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
17. Lead	N	2014/16	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2016	1.45	.28 – 1.45	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine	N	2016	1.4	1 - 1.9	mg/l	0	MDRL =	Water additive used to control microbes	

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Whistler Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.